

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of June, an estimated total number of **22,656** families (**111,444** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **590** families (**2,950** individuals) remain displaced out of **852** families displaced within the month;

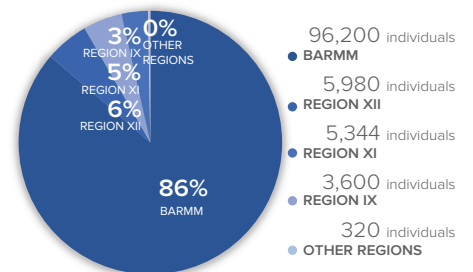
Group B: **721** families (**3,605** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **21,345** families (**104,889** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in seven main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur **17,067** families (**85,335** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,008** families (**5,040** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Caraga: **36** families (**180** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and shooting incidents, and **13** families (**65** individuals) due to STY Rai in 2021.
- Northern Mindanao: **14** families (**70** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) still displaced due to earthquake in 2019.
- Cotabato province: **926** families (**4,630** individuals) due to earthquake in 2019 and **125** families (**625** individuals) due to landslide in 2021.

In June 2022, an estimated total number of **852** families (**4,260** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (**2,460** individuals), clan feud (**1,500** individuals), natural disaster (**285** individuals), and crime & violence (**15** individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



852

Families



4,260

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



15

Persons dead



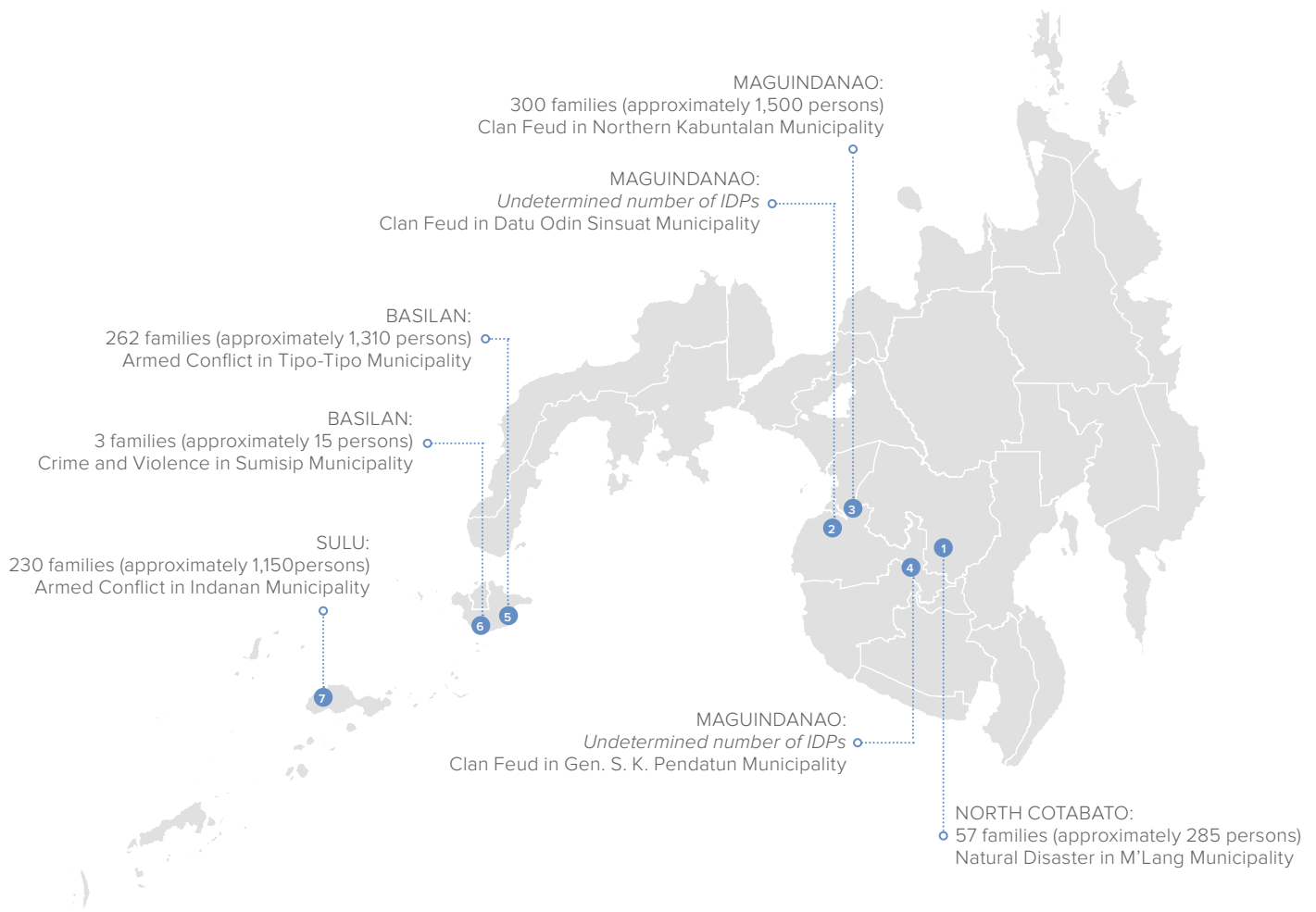
15

Persons injured

Note: Figures indicated in this dashboard are approximate numbers only due to lack of granular sources of datasets.

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE

Figures and narratives reflected under this group include total number of displaced individuals, both those who remain to be displaced, as well as those who have already returned to their habitual residences within the reporting period.



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MLANG MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO HEAVY RAIN AND STRONG WINDS

On 2 June 2022, around hundreds of houses were totally damaged by a tornado that hit the town of M'lang in North Cotabato, resulting to the displacement of 57 families (approximately 285 individuals). Following this, on 4-5 June, assessments on the damages to residential houses as well as the situation of affected families were conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the rescuers from Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office, and a representative from the Engineering Unit of the Municipal Local Government Unit.

According to the report, barangays Bialong, Buayan, Dugong, Sangat, and Tawantawan—all in M'lang Municipality—were hardly hit by the tornado. There is no information yet on possible housing assistance for families whose houses were totally damaged. Most of them are temporarily sheltered by their host families such as relatives and friends while others have built temporary shelters. The affected families were also provided with food packs and laminated sacks.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU ODIN SINSUAT MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

On 10 June 2022, at around 4 o'clock in the morning, residents of Barangay Benulen, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao were forced to flee their homes and move to safer grounds to avoid the firefight between two warring groups who are reportedly members of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). It could be noted that the parties involved previously agreed to settle their dispute with the presence of government security forces, but they failed to comply with the agreements. According to protection monitors on the ground, the conflict between the said parties was triggered by their different political affiliations in the recently conducted 2022 national elections.

There are an undetermined number of forcibly displaced families due to the situation. They are appealing to the conflicting parties to end the hostilities and to resolve their differences peacefully to allow them for a safe return to their habitual residences. They are requesting the Local Peace and Order Council to interfere to help diffuse the tension and to mitigate the negative effects

of the conflict.

The Local Government of Datu Odin Sinsuat is still monitoring and assessing the situation including the number of the displaced families and their overall protection needs.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHERN KABUNTALAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE (ERV)

On 10 June 2022, around 300 families (approximately 1,500 individuals) were forced to flee their homes following the conflict between the parties involved in the 18 May 2022 shooting incident in Brgy. Balong, Northern Kabuntalan Municipality. The affected families sought safety from other adjacent communities of Brgy. Balong, Datu Piang Municipality, and Brgy. Maitong, Kabuntalan Municipality.

The retaliation that led to this conflict and displacement was triggered by a failed settlement initiated by the local leaders. The unsolved cases of deaths and injuries from both sides complicate the settlement of the dispute resulting to the continuing tension.

The affected population requests for the Local Peace and Order Council to intervene immediately to deescalate the conflict. They also appeal for the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) leadership to send peacekeepers to end the hostilities.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GENERAL SALIPADA K. PENDATUN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

On 11 June 2022, at around 7 o'clock in the evening, an undetermined number of families from Brgy. Kalaturan, General Salipada K. Pendatun (GSKP), Maguindanao Province were reportedly forced to flee to Brgy. Bagundang and other nearby areas due to the continuing firefight between two opposing parties. Reportedly, the incident is both caused by internal family disputes which is even triggered by differences in political bets in the recently conducted 2022 national election.

In addition, there were already reported firefights before this incident involving the same parties. Affected families are appealing to the Local Peace and Order Council for immediate interventions to deescalate the conflict.

In response to the situation, the Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU) of Kalaturan and Bagundang, as well as the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) of GSKP, are continuously monitoring the status of the displaced families. Also, the MDRRMO will be distributing relief assistance to the affected families.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 25 June 2022, around 262 families (approximately 1,310 individuals) from Sitio Batu-Mapoteh, Barangay Baguindan, Tipo-Tipo Municipality were displaced following the military operation launched by the government security forces against the suspected members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG). Based

on the report from the barangay officials, the firefight started at around 9 o'clock in the morning which resulted in the wounding of two (2) members of the government security forces and another one (1) from the ASG. Local monitors on the ground reported that there were no civilians injured. The displaced families have already returned to their places of origin.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE

On 29 June 2022, unknown gunmen opened fire at a house in Sitio Postan, Barangay Tumahubong in Sumisip Municipality. Based on the report from barangay officials, there were three (3) families, approximately 15 individuals who fled their homes because they fear being caught in the crossfire as a result of retaliation. The displaced families did not disclose the location where they sought refuge for their safety.

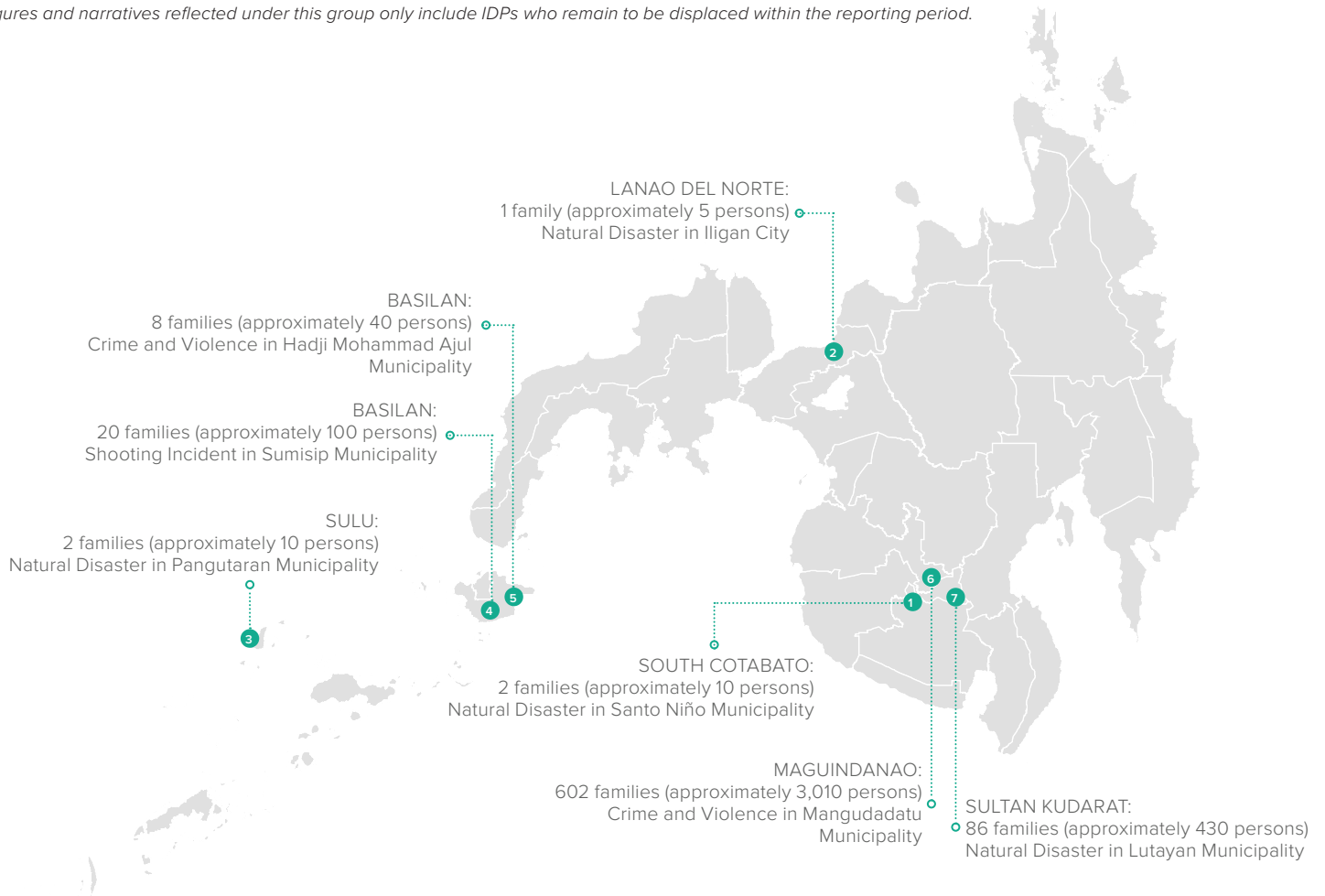
7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN INDANAN MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 30 June 2022, at around 9 o'clock in the morning, the residents of Sitio Talibang and Sitio Marang in Barangay Buanza, Indanan Municipality were forced to flee their homes because of an armed confrontation between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG). Based on the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO), there were 230 families (approximately 1,150 individuals) forcibly displaced who sought temporary shelter at either their barangay hall, school, or the multi-purpose building.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days

Figures and narratives reflected under this group only include IDPs who remain to be displaced within the reporting period.



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN STO. NIÑO, SOUTH COTABATO DUE TO STRONG WINDS AND HEAVY RAINFALL

On 5 March 2022, 53 families or approximately 265 individuals from five (5) barangays in Sto. Niño Municipality, South Cotabato were displaced due to strong winds and heavy rains. Based on reports, 45 houses were partially damaged while eight (8) were totally damaged due to the incident. The LGU, through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO), immediately responded by providing the affected families with food packs and hygiene kits, as well as tents for two (2) families. The affected families were also provided with financial assistance under the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program of the DSWD.

As of reporting, two (2) families whose houses were totally damaged are still staying in the tents provided by the LGU. The rest of the displaced families with partially damaged houses had already managed to restore their houses using the material assistance provided by the LGU. There are also families that have received P35,000 cash assistance upon qualifying from the assessment made by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANAOS DEL NORTE DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING

On 7 March 2022, a total of 7,414 families (37,050 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated from their residences and were brought to designated evacuation centers in Iligan City following the LGU's issuance of an advisory for pre-emptive evacuation due to the heavy rain and continuous increase in the level of water in some areas. Approximately 30 public facilities were used as evacuation centers for the affected families. According to reports, 59 houses were partially damaged, while 28 were totally damaged due to flooding. As of reporting period, one (1) family in Barangay Suarez remains displaced at the barangay disaster center while they are still unable to reconstruct their house. While those affected families who reside along the coastal areas that returned home despite the risks are now facing challenges in finding livelihood opportunities—most of whom are into vending, carpentry, and other daily wages jobs.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PANGUTARAN, SULU DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER

On 8 March 2022, about 41 families (approximately 183 individuals) were displaced due to a tornado that hit Barangay Pandan Niog, Pangutaran, Sulu. Based on assessments

conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), seven (7) houses were totally damaged, while 34 were partially damaged due to the incident. One (1) casualty was also recorded, while two (2) persons were injured.

As of reporting, there are remaining two (2) families (approximately 10 individuals) that are still displaced of the seven (7) families whose houses were reportedly damaged. These families lived with their relatives while waiting for the reconstruction of their damaged houses. The other five (5) families have already returned to their places of origin as their houses have been restored with the support from LGU.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP, BASILAN DUE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

On 22 April 2022, a shooting incident near a mosque occurred in Barangay Sapah Bulak, Sumisip, Basilan. The incident resulted in the death of an imam (prayer leader) and injury to four (4) of his kins, including a minor. Around 20 families (approximately 100 individuals) are still displaced and have sought temporary shelter to an undisclosed location due to concerns about their safety and security. As of reporting, these families are still yet to return to their places of origin.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL, BASILAN DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE

On 10 May 2022, an election-related violence displaced a total of 8 families (approximately 40 individuals) in Barangay Sibago, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality. The affected families fear for their safety which caused them to flee their homes and to seek refuge with their relatives in Isabela City. According to reports, these families are known supporters of a candidate in the 2022 national election, who are being threatened by the supporters of a rival candidate. The displaced families are appealing to concerned authorities to intervene on this issue.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MANGUDADATU MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE

On May 2022, 1,620 families (approximately 8,100 individuals) from Mangudadatu Municipality, Maguindanao were forcibly displaced due to an explosion and a shooting incident which were believed to be caused by an election-related conflict. There are around 1,049 families (approximately 5,245 individuals) who have stayed with their relatives in the nearby barangays of Mangudadatu Municipality, Maguindanao Province while 571 families (approximately 2,855 individuals) sought refuge in their relatives in Brgys. Dumalig and Poblacion in Tantangan Municipality, South Cotabato Province. Based on the initial assessment by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Tantangan Municipality, the displaced families expressed the need for food and essential commodities. In response to the situation, the local government unit (LGU) of Tantangan prepared food packs consisting of five (5) kilos of rice for the families. However, being a third-class municipality, the LGU expressed some challenges in accommodating the needs of the displaced population due to limitations in resources. Protection and government counterparts continue to coordinate with LGU of Tantangan for appropriate assistance to IDPs they are hosting.

As of end of June 2022, there are remaining 602 families (approximately 3,010 individuals) still displaced in barangays Tenok, Paitan, and Tumbao in Mangudadatu Municipality. They did not return to their places of origin because of uncertainties on the security situation. The families who fled to Tantangan Municipality in South Cotabato Province already returned based on the update from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)– Maguindanao.

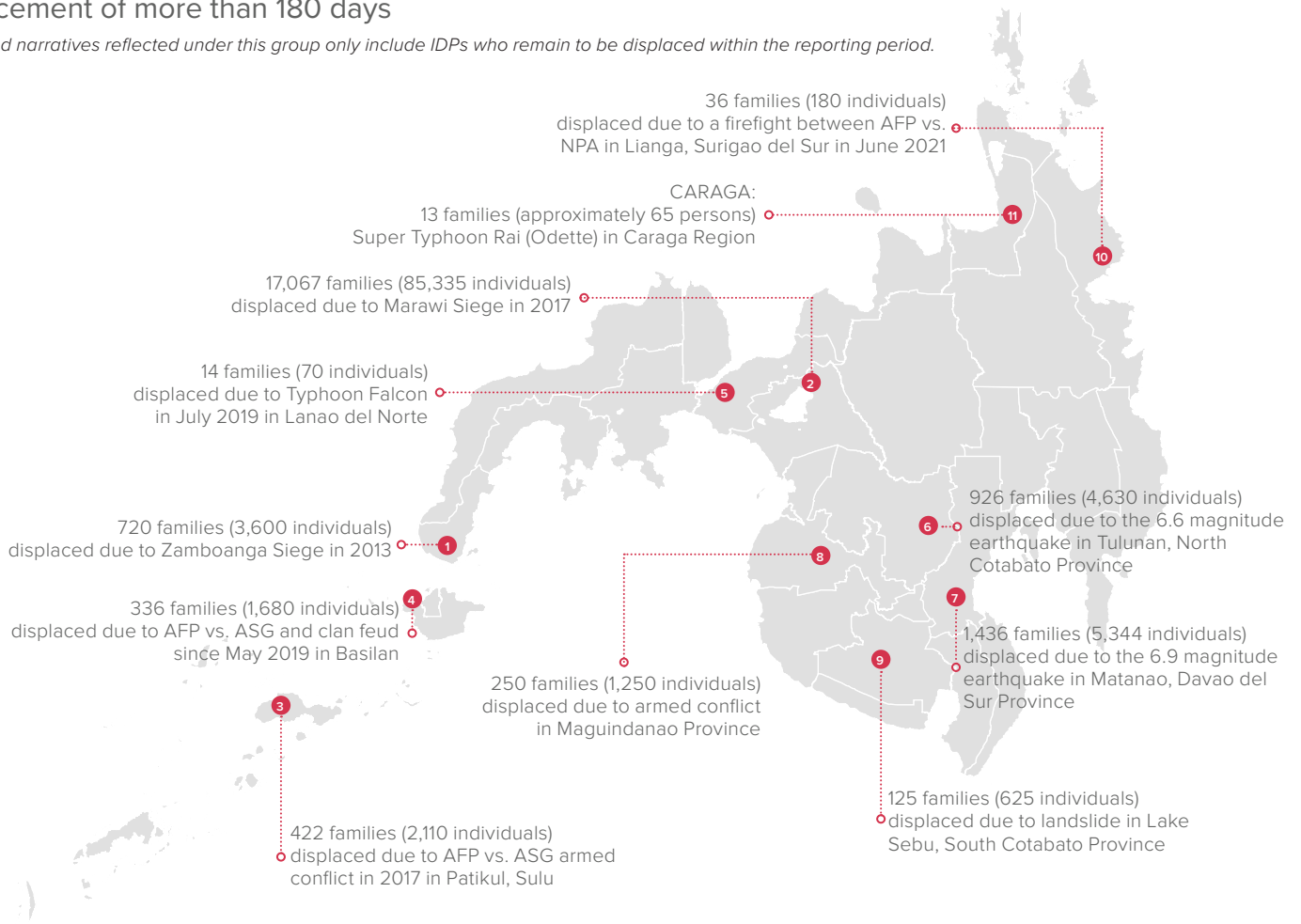
7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SOCSARGEN DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

On 29-30 May 2022, 125 families (approximately 625 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to flashfloods as a result of heavy downpour that hit in various parts of the provinces of Sultan Kudarat and South Cotabato in Region 12. Of the total number of displaced, 86 families (approximately 430 individuals) are from Lutayan Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province who temporarily settled in four (4) evacuation centers, while 39 families (approximately 195 individuals) are from Tantangan Municipality from the same province who sought refuge at a gymnasium in Barangay New Iloilo in the said municipality. The displaced families in Tantangan Municipality already returned to their respective residences and have also received food and non-food items from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council. The displaced families in Lutayan Municipality, on the other hand, received food packs from their municipal LGU and are still displaced as of the reporting.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days

Figures and narratives reflected under this group only include IDPs who remain to be displaced within the reporting period.



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1 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ZAMBOANGA CONFLICT IN 2013

After more than eight years, around 720 families or approximately 3,600 individuals who were affected by the Zamboanga Siege in 2013 remain displaced and are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R) program. Of this number, around 58 families or approximately 290 individuals are still living in the transitory sites (TS), while 662 families or approximately 3,310 individuals are home-based. The Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) attributes the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of the purchasing of land properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

In view of the said delay, these families continue to face recurring protection issues, including high risks of exposure to the COVID-19 virus due to the cramped situation in their current locations. Among the pressing needs expressed by the IDPs include the provision of hygiene kits and sanitation materials, repair of damaged boardwalks, repair of damaged WASH facilities, provision of additional food supply prioritizing people with specific nutritional needs, and sustainable livelihood support for low-income families.

According to reports, some projects under the Z3R were already turned over to the beneficiaries including the access roads in Valle Vista Subdivision and Paniran-Kasanyangan, and the boardwalk and energization project in Mariki. However, some IDPs who were transferred in Valle Vista have expressed some issues concerning access to water and electricity as well as the issuance of the certificate of ownership for their houses.

2 DISPLACEMENT IN MARAWI CITY DUE TO THE ARMED CRISIS IN 2017

According to the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) as of end of June 2022, 17,067 families (approximately 85,335 individuals) remain displaced due to the 2017 crisis. Around 4,741 families (approximately 23,705 individuals) of which are still staying in various transitory sites, while the other 12,326 (approximately 61,630 individuals) are in home-based setting.

Permanent shelters in Marawi City and other parts of Lanao del Sur that accommodate a total of 740 families (3,700 individuals), on the other hand, were already set up as part of the Government's rehabilitation program for the conflict-affected city. However, these families continue facing challenges that are similar to what those who are situated in transitory sites face particularly their access to durable solutions, which will reflect in the latter part of this dashboard. While within the most affected areas (MAA), it is expected that once the construction of roads and the installation of electricity and water systems are completed, families with building permits can already start repairing or reconstructing their houses. The families affected by the rehabilitation projects, especially those from sectors 8 and 9, will be prioritized for the permanent shelters since they can no longer return to their places of origin. In an event hosted by the LGU Marawi City on 23 June 2022, the Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD) has announced that the rehabilitation program has 80% completion and the remaining 20% is nearing completion. Also, the government line agencies are working on the formulation of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Marawi Compensation Law.

While displaced families are still struggling to get back to normalcy after the siege, the COVID-19 crisis exacerbated their situation. Below are the reported needs and issues of the IDPs:



Access to livelihood. Sustainable livelihoods as one of the priority needs of the IDPs remain to be unaddressed. IDPs continue to face challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities due to various reasons including lack of capital, lack of skills, and other difficulties due to the impacts of the pandemic. IDPs are relying on informal livelihoods such as tricycle driving, food vending, construction work, labor, and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily needs. The IDPs struggle to integrate into labor market because of limited access to livelihood opportunities at the transitory sites. Some of them have to leave their families behind to work in other localities. The risk for food insecurity increases when money to buy food is limited or not available because of lack of source of income, hence, it triggers tensions in the family or domestic violence.



Access to food security. IDPs face difficulties in providing food for their families due to the lack of sources of income. Most of the families rely on aid delivery. However, the reduction in the provision of food aid affects the food security of some IDPs.



Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Water supplies for drinking and domestic use remain inadequate in the following IDP sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan Area 1-7), Dulay Proper TS and Sagongsongan (CRS) TS. In Rorogagus TS, the displaced families still pay for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month, while others depend on nearby river water. The average price per gallon for drinking water is Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). Because of a lack of financial resources, some families use the river water for drinking, putting them at risk of possible health problems. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing by the government. In addition, IDPs also reported on the poor condition of the sanitation and waste management in the transitory sites. Based on reports, the septic tanks in Boganga Transitory Site 1 and 2, and Rorogagus TS are already full and need desludging. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage producing a foul smell, which increases IDPs' exposure to potential health risks. In terms of solid waste management, this continues to be a problem because of the irregular collection of garbage resulting to improper waste disposal that may potentially result to serious health hazards and negative consequences for the environment. Due to this, some IDPs dispose their garbage at areas that are not designated which further causes health risks to the community. The Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) conducted WASH assessment at the transitory sites to understand their WASH needs and be able to find solutions on it.



Access to safety and security. Access to safety and security remains an issue at the transitory sites due to the lack of proper lighting in the streets and the absence of security personnel. IDPs expressed the need for regular presence and roving of state security actors to lessen the tension between and among the IDPs and the host residents and to address the alleged illegal drug trading in the transitory sites. Anxiety among IDPs increases due to the presence of illegal drug selling as commotion or raid may happen anytime. Also, the IDPs at the transitory sites in Lakeview Shelter (Boganga), phases 1, 2, and 3 are facing significant challenges on their safety due to problems on road accessibility as the areas are flood and landslide prone especially during rainy season.



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost limits the IDPs' access to schools, markets, health centers, and others. The one-way transportation cost ranges from Php70.00 (USD 1.4) to Php150.00 (USD 3) per tricycle ride, depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Essential services such as those mentioned are remotely located from the TS. Also, the government's Libreng Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs. In Lakeview (Boganga) Shelter TS Phase 3, the road is in dilapidated condition and there is high transportation cost which contributed on IDPs' inaccessibility to services.



Access to health services. Although IDPs can access the barangay health centers or stations, resources such as medicines are insufficient to cater to the residents and IDPs that are being hosted. There are humanitarian agencies

such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and others that have extended health services to the people. Still, resources are insufficient to cater to the needs of the residents and the IDPs that are being hosted.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). While there are camp administrators and focal persons assigned in the TS, several sectoral issues are not reported, referred, and addressed on time as the CCCM is not fully implemented in the transitory sites. The reporting of issues depends on how fast, active, and skillful the assigned IDP leaders are. Also, there are no available information boards in the sites.



Access to durable solution. The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with similar issues that the IDPs at the transitory sites are experiencing. Among these issues are: 1) lack of access to livelihood because of the distance of TS from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation cost from and to the town proper. These situations have been prompting IDPs in TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin in Marawi City.

3 DISPLACEMENT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE SINCE 2017

On 28 July 2017, a thousand civilians were forced to leave their homes as a result of the “focused military operation” launched by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against the members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG) in Patikul, Sulu. Following the cease of the operation, displaced families gradually returned to their habitual residences. However, the explosion of an improvised explosive device (IED) inside a church in Jolo proper that has resulted in the death of 21 individuals prompted the former President of the country to launch an all-out war against the ASG. On January 2019, series of military operations were conducted by the AFP including aerial strikes and mortar shelling to known stronghold areas of the ASG which triggered the displacement of civilians.

As of the reporting, a total of 422 families (approximately 2,110 individuals) have been protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality, Sulu. Based on consultation with the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Patikul, the return of the remaining displaced families is already scheduled after the 2022 national election. This initiative is through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGUs of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC). UNHCR and its project partner also support the return process through the provision of core relief items to the families. The Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) of Sulu also committed to provide cash assistance, food packs, and hygiene kits.

4 DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS IN BASILAN PROVINCE SINCE 2019

As of end of June 2022, there are 336 protractedly displaced families (approximately 1, 680 individuals) in Basilan Province, the longest among the displacement incidents was in May of 2019. Of this total number, 47 percent were displaced due to armed conflict between the government security forces and the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG), and 53 percent were displaced due to clan/ family feuds. Below is the breakdown of incidents:

Barangay / Municipality	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Date and Cause of Displacement
Benembengan Sumisip	96	480	May 2019 due to armed conflict
Babag, Tabuan Lasa	6	30	January 2020 due to armed conflict
Tuburan, Mohamad Ajul	24	120	October 2020 due to family feud
Guiong, Sumisip	58	290	March 2021 due to armed conflict
Kuhon Lennuh, Al-Barka	43	215	August 2021 due to family feud
Bohelebong, Tipo-Tipo	26	130	August 2021 due to family feud
Langgong, Mohammad Ajul	27	135	November 2021 due to family feud
Candiis, Mohammad Ajul	56	280	December 2021 due to family feud

In Barangay Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality, recurring tension due to the presence of armed men who are allegedly affiliated to the ASG continues to hinder the return of the families who were displaced since 2019. Although, some of the IDPs have already integrated in their current location.

The unresolved family feud causes the prolonged displacement of families in barangays Guiong, Proper, and Tuburan—all in Sumisip Municipality. The displaced families are still reluctant to return due to unclear resolution and lack of concrete agreement between the conflicting parties.

In Mohammad Ajul Municipality, there was no concrete agreement forged between the parties involved in the conflict because both have refused to amicably settle the conflict without paying the “blood money” of those who lost their lives. Most of the displaced families are being hosted by their relatives. They call for the peaceful resolution of the conflict to allow them to safely return to their habitual residences.

Farming is the main source of income of most of the protractedly displaced families in Basilan. The loss of access to their farms because of insecurities is a major concern to the IDPs, which has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The assistance from government and humanitarian agencies is diminishing, and IDPs in home-based settings are less prioritized. Also, validation and assessment on the situation of families who resettled or returned to their places of origin are yet to be done.

5 DISPLACEMENT IN LALA MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL NORTE DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON IN 2019

Fourteen (14) families (approximately 70 individuals) who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory sites in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families expressed the need to be provided with permanent shelter because the current conditions of their temporary shelters are already deteriorating. However, as of reporting, there is no clear information yet on when they will be relocated to their permanent shelters. At their current location, they continue to make hollow blocks as their main source of livelihood.

6 DISPLACEMENT IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents, with magnitudes ranging between 6.3 and 6.6, jolted the Municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato. The earthquake was also felt in its neighboring provinces such as in Maguindanao and Davao del Sur. A total of 46,761 families or approximately 233,805 individuals were affected by the incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. Around 29,703 houses were reported as damaged, wherein 8,873 were totally damaged, while approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

As of reporting, 926 families (approximately 4,630 individuals) remain displaced and are currently staying in several transitory sites in Magpet Municipality, Makilala Municipality, and Kidapawan City.

In Magpet Municipality, North Cotabato, 125 families or approximately 625 individuals are still displaced at Sitio Waterfalls, Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. According to reports, 63 families were awarded with Fabricated Modular Houses by the LGU. Based on initial assessments, the LGU had completed building the base foundations for the relocation site located next to the Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. Meanwhile, the remaining IDPs expressed the hardships of being displaced for over two years with no clear information as to when they could transfer to the housing projects of the government. The IDPs also expressed issues on the lack of food supply, the need for new tents, and lack of sources of income to support the needs of their families. Furthermore, the IDPs also reported issues on inadequate water supply in the transitory site due to broken water systems as well as concerns on the absence of a drainage system posing possible health risks among the population.

In Makilala Municipality, North Cotabato, 662 families or 3,310 individuals are still displaced and are currently living in six (6) different IDP camps and four (4) community-based informal settlements. Based on reports, the LGU of Makilala had acquired five (5) relocation sites, four (4) of which are from the LGU of Makilala, and one (1) from the Provincial Government of Cotabato. According to the MSWDO-Makilala, the National Housing Association (NHA) is planning to commence the construction of permanent shelters in May 2022. However, the launching of the construction was delayed due to the election ban. Based on monitoring, one of the challenges that the IDPs are facing is the lack of food supply and the deteriorating living conditions in the camps. According to them, they no longer receive any food assistance from the government.

In Kidapawan City, North Cotabato, majority of the IDPs have already returned or relocated. Last January 2022, a total of 836 houses were turned over to IDPs. On 4 May 2022, 17 families from Barangay Ilomavis were awarded with housing units at Ilomavis Relocation Site. Meanwhile, the scheduled turnover of housing for the seven (7) families from Sitio Lapan, Barangay Perez is delayed and will be rescheduled, due to the election ban. Relocation of the remaining 132 families from Barangay Balabag in the meantime is still pending while the LGU is still looking for source for funds to acquire additional sites for them. In total, there are 139 families left waiting to be awarded with new housing unit.

7 DISPLACEMENT IN DAVAO DEL SUR DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas, with the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded with the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families or approximately 397,000 individuals were affected in 397 barangays in Regions XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured due to the incident. Around 2,209 families or approximately 8,030 individuals took shelter in 22 ECs, while around 25,191 families or approximately 106,822 individuals stayed at the houses of their relatives.

According to reports from DSWD Region XI, around 1,436 families or approximately 5,344 individuals are still displaced and are currently staying in the 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur. Based on reports from the National Housing Authority, around 279 families have been relocated to permanent relocation site in the municipality of Magsaysay, Davao Del Sur. However, electricity and water system are not yet in place. To date, there are still 18 families living in temporary shelters/tents in the municipality. On the other hand, negotiations as to the identification and selection of the relocation sites in other municipalities are still ongoing.

As per report from Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region XI, the IDPs in the Municipality of Magsaysay, particularly those coming from Barangay Tagaytay, were provided by the LGU with relocation areas in barangays Banate and San Miguel. At least 240 families were given housing assistance, while around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters. However, the 240 families who were provided with housing assistance have reported lack of access to potable water in the relocation site. Because of this, some families are compelled to return to their communities just to fetch water, while some opted to leave and stay in their habitual residences. Many IDPs also mentioned the need for electricity connection at their sites as well as provision of health and sanitation facilities.

The DSWD XI started the provision of additional assistance under its special program for the affected families in Sulop, Davao Del Sur. A total of 4,326 families (192 with totally damaged houses, and 4,134 with partially damaged houses) is targeted to benefit from this assistance. The DSWD XI is also looking at providing assistance to the affected families in the municipalities of Hagonoy, Digos, and Matanao.

Based on the results of the IDP consultation conducted by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region 11 with IDP leaders, barangay officials, and key government agencies last 7 April 2022, one of the pressing issues requiring urgent attention raised by the IDPs is about the unfinished housing units and drainage system in the relocation sites which cause delay in their supposed transfer. The CHR committed to lobby all the issues mentioned during the forum to the concerned local government units and agencies after the 2022 national election.

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region 11 is working on the finalization of its report and recommendations following the conduct of consultations with the IDPs.

8 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

After being displaced on 18 March 2021 due to an armed conflict between the AFP and the BIFF, some of the IDPs who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province were once again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security risks. Several families fled their homes on 20 April 2021 due to fear brought about by some misinformation regarding the mobilization of the alleged members of BIFF in anticipation of the resumption of the turnover of the Joint Peace and Security Team. The government security forces launched mortar shelling against the BIFF on separate occasions in Barangays Ganta, Inaladan, and Pamalian, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, and in Sitio Bayog in Brgy. Dapiawan and Sitio Tatapan in Brgy. Kitango, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The said mortar shelling resulted to four casualties in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality.

As of the reporting, around 250 families (approximately 1,250 individuals) remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Datu Odin Sinsuat. According to reports, the displaced families are currently living with their relatives. According to the MSSD-Maguindanao, a total of 162 families or approximately 810 individuals are targeted for shelter assistance once they return to their communities. Meanwhile, 88 families who are currently displaced in Datu Odin Sinsuat reportedly decided to resettle in their current locations. Based on a report from the MSSD, the respective LGUs expressed willingness to support these IDPs.

9 DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families (approximately 600 individuals) from Barangay Lamcade pre-emptively evacuated following the advice from the MDRRMO of Lake Sebu Municipality due to the tension cracks on the ground which was believed to be caused by the heavy rainfall in the area.

In September 2021, 125 families built their houses at the prospect relocation site in Sitio Tekansad, Barangay Lamcade. This number includes the additional five (5) families who were identified to be settling in a hazard area, thus needed to be relocated. It is the preferred relocation site because of its proximity to the place of origins and the access to the livelihoods of the displaced families. However, the site is privately-owned which may pose land-related dispute in the future between the landowner and the relocated IDPs. However, the former has expressed willingness to sell the portion of his land. Meanwhile, a parallel negotiation between the LGU and the landowner is ongoing pending result of the assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB).

The LGU bought a land to be used as relocation site for the displaced families. The relocation site is to be developed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

10 DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 23 June 2021, 36 families (approximately 180 individuals) belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitio Manluy-a and Sitio Panukmoan in Barangay Diatagon in Lianga Municipality, fled their homes and sought temporary shelters in the nearby village. The displacement was triggered by the killing of three residents of the village, including a minor, during a military operation in Sitio Panukmoan in Barangay Diatagon on 15 June 2021.

In May and July 2020, the same populations and communities were forcibly displaced because of aerial bombardment and firefight between the government security forces and the alleged members of the New Peoples' Army (NPA). According to reports, the affected families are reluctant to go back to their places of origin due to fear that the firefight between the two groups might erupt again.

In an assessment conducted by a protection agency in March 2022, the IDPs remain displaced with no plans yet to return to their communities. Most of them are still living with their relatives, while others are still staying in an old Lumad school in Sitio Simowao in Barangay Diatagon. There are also some IDPs who have built temporary houses in the area using the shelter materials provided by the LGU of Lianga. The DSWD Caraga provided these families with financial assistance under its Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program. The families also received a motorcycle and assistance for setting up a mini-store as part of the government's livelihood support program.

In June 2022, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) organized an inquiry for the IDPs. During the event, the IP leaders from Lianga municipality, Surigao del Sur province shared that the IDPs remain displaced and are scattered in different sitio of Barangay Diatagon. Many of the IDPs opted not to return because they are still uncertain on their security. They fear of possible firefights and retaliation acts because of the presence of armed groups.

11 DISPLACEMENT IN CARAGA REGION DUE TO SUPER TYPHOON RAI (ODETTE)

Super Typhoon Rai with local name Odette swept through the Philippines in mid-December, just before the year 2021 ended. The super typhoon battered strong winds and heavy rains in several parts of Mindanao and Visayas. In Mindanao, the Caraga Administrative Region was the most severely affected by the super typhoon. The extent of the damage is highly evident in the provinces of Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte, including the island of Siargao. In other parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon also caused displacements because of floods and landslides.

According to DSWD's terminal report as of 24 May 2022, around 406,775 families, or 1,538,087 individuals had been affected in the whole of Caraga. Of this figure, 13 families (approximately 65 individuals) remain in one (1) evacuation center in the mainland of Surigao Del Norte. Majority of these families are those whose houses were totally damaged and have no means to rebuild them. While response slowly transitions to early recovery, many people are still left in complete devastation without stable shelter, access to essential services and health care, adequate food supply, and access to protective services. Given the extent of damage left by the typhoon, the affected families anticipate that it may still take some time to reach full recovery.

Meanwhile, the No-Build Zone (NBZ) policy which discourages communities not to return to the sites of their original homes and prevents them to build along the coastal areas, poses a setback to the ongoing rebuilding efforts. This also further exacerbates the typhoon-affected population's exposure to protection risks. For instance, most of the families for relocation are receiving limited assistance on shelter and WASH because they were advised that these will only be provided in the relocation sites. In addition, due to the delays in the relocation process, some families from the municipalities of Dapa, Pilar, and Del Carmen in Siargao Island, have decided to build temporary shelters in their habitual residences, despite the declaration of these areas as within the NBZ. There were also reports that some affected populations are hesitant to move out of their habitual residences because they fear that their livelihood activities will be affected once they transfer to the relocation sites.

Compounding the displaced families' situation, the Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton) also struck in early April 2022, across many of the same areas affected by STY Rai/Odette, causing floods and landslides affecting at least 2,260,000 people. Based on initial assessments, food aid and emergency shelter are some of the primary needs expressed by the affected families.

Moreover, the changes in the political landscape in Caraga, particularly in Surigao Del Norte, Surigao City, and Dinagat Island (having elected a new representative, new governors, and a new mayor in Surigao City) may cause uncertainties to affected families and IDPs especially on the continuation of recovery and rehabilitation programs of the previous administrations. The affected families are hopeful that planned services and programs will not be hampered.

As of end of June 2022, the following are the general protection situation of the affected populations:

- Issues on shelter, livelihood, and WASH remain to be on top as shared by most of the affected population. The issues that they have been facing are exacerbated by the implementation of the NBZ policy, particularly for families that are from the affected areas. Also, most of these families have not received adequate materials to build a dignified shelter and are also

excluded from other assistance.

- The affected families in Purok 1, Brgy. Mabua of Surigao City still need protection and assistance. These families are living in spontaneous settlements such as shanties, and some are in houses without proper roofing and walling because of damages brought by the typhoon. These families are informal settlers in privately-owned land, without assurance until when they be allowed to stay. The IOM and city LGU have provided them with shelter repair kits but are not enough to fully repair their damaged houses. Others have not utilized the assistance provided due to uncertainties that they may be advised to vacate the area. Also, these families have concerns on access to electricity and water as they are financially incapable to settle the unpaid bills. These families have also lack of access to sustainable livelihood adding more difficulty for them to recover.
- Meanwhile, the families at the relocation site in Brgy. Cagniog, Surigao City have expressed concern about their electricity connection. Though their housing units are installed with wirings, they have no information if the government will support them by relaxing the payment for electricity connection and monthly billings. Moreover, lack of access to potable water is also a concern. The level-2 water source is not yet fully functional. The families are compelled to buy drinking water. The water for household use is being sourced from an untested water spring which is 200-300 meters away from the relocation site. There is no lighting in the water source which put women and girls at greater protection risk especially during nighttime. They are also concern on the security of tenure for lack of access to information on the number of years required to pay their residential lots.
- The reported 179 Badjao families living in makeshift shelters along the road near the Surigao port remain displaced and reportedly experiencing discrimination from host community.

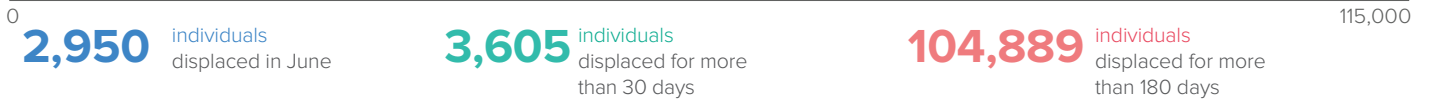
The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and National Housing Authority (NHA) have conducted shelter planning workshop with the LGUs in provinces of Surigao. The LGUs in some municipalities have identified relocation site but needs development such as road access. Most of the sites are not declared as alienable and disposable lands.

In support to livelihood opportunities of the affected families, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Caraga is implementing the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program (CAMP) through cash-for-work (CFW) assistance. The program is targeting low-income families, who can avail a 10-day CFW assistance through the recommendation of barangay and municipal LGUs. The activities that are eligible for the CFW are climate-change and adaptation related activities like reforestation, greening environment, and others.

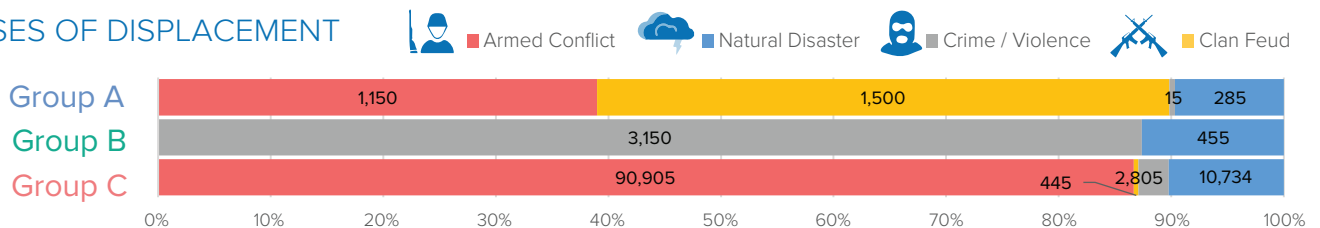
On June 23, 2022, UNHCR transported core relief items (CRIs) such as plastic tarps, hygiene kits and mosquito nets in Surigao Del Norte. These will be distributed by ACCORD Inc. to the identified families who are needing CRIs in the island barangays of Surigao and Siargao Island particularly in General Luna Municipality.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

111,444

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



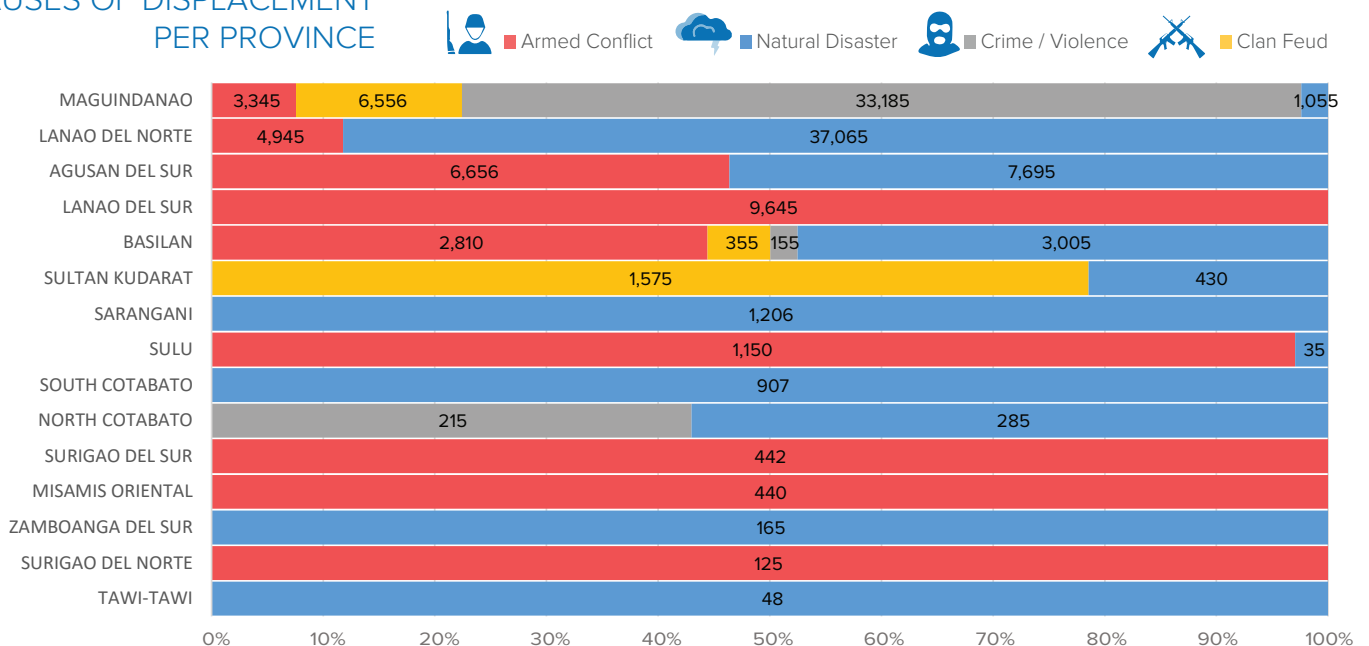
TOTAL: 111,444

IN THE COURSE OF 2022

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 123,495

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

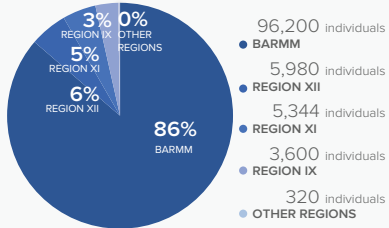
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1) voluntary in (2) safety and (3) dignity for a durable solution to be attained.

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

111,444

ESTIMATED TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:

2,950

Group A
displaced in June

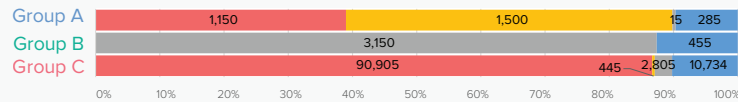
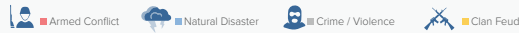
3,605

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

104,889

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE 2022

4,260

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN JUNE

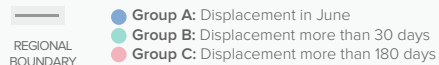
1,310

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

2,950

EST. IDPS IN JUNE IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND



Note: The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.

